

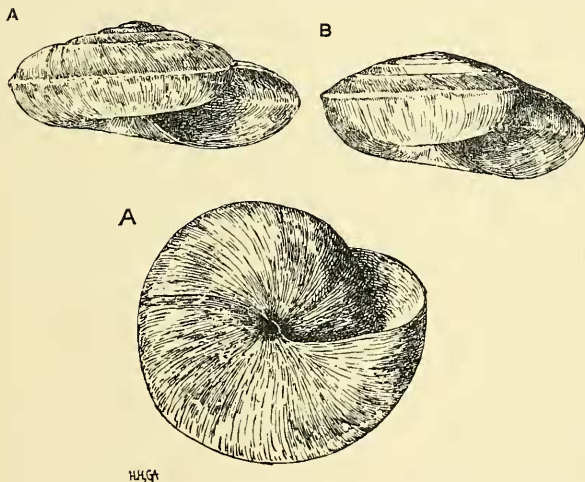
DESCRIPTION OF *OXYTES BEDDOMEI*, N.SP., FROM  
UPPER BURMA.

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Read 7th April, 1911.

*OXYTES BEDDOMEI*, n.sp. Figs. A, B.

Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, lenticular, well keeled, somewhat flattened below, with oblique, regular transverse striæ, on the second whorl under high power; three to four fine longitudinal impressed lines render the striæ discontinuous; this disappears on the last three whorls. Colour pale ochraceous, with a violet tinge at the apex in one specimen, and paler below; spire low, apex rounded, sides flatly convex; suture shallow; whorls 6, regularly increasing, flatly convex; aperture semi-lunate, oblique; peristome thin, somewhat sinuate on the lower margin, thicker near the upper angle of the aperture; columellar margin scarcely reflected, sharp, obliquely descending. Maj. diam. 38·5, min. 34·3 mm.; alt. axis, 11·5 mm.

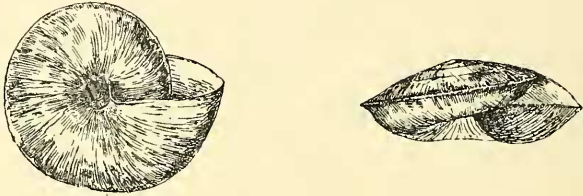


*Hab.*—Ruby Mines, Upper Burma. (Mr. Lace, Forest Department.)

Two specimens were sent me by Colonel Beddome last autumn for examination and comparison with species in my collection. I considered them new, and Colonel Beddome, writing to me on 16th January, said: "You had better describe the new *Oxytes*; it was taken by Mr. Lace (Forest Officer) at the foot of the hills at the Ruby Mines . . . You can give my new *Oxytes* to the Museum."

Having other work to do, the description was deferred, and now,

while writing, there is the shadow of much sadness over this communication. For the letter quoted above was the last he wrote to me, and although I saw him at the Museum in January, and apparently well, we heard of his sudden death on the 23rd February. He was a conchological friend for many years, among the first I made in India, associated with many others who have gone. This is not the place for an obituary notice, which I hope soon to give to the Malacological Society.



C.

There is very little doubt as to the generic position of this species, yet it will be of interest to see the animal and ascertain whether so far to the eastward the generative organs follow those of *O. orobia* from Sikhim (vide *Fauna British India*, p. 170, fig. 60), which, with those of *O. cycloplax*, are on the same plan as is seen in *Macrochlamys*.

This species in general form and narrow umbilicus is near *O. castor*, Theob., of the Khasi Hills, but it may be distinguished at once by its lower, flatter apex. *O. Shanensis*,<sup>1</sup> G.-A., is a somewhat similar shell, but far more widely and openly umbilicated. As this shell was not figured at the time it was described I now take the opportunity of giving drawings of it. Figs. C.

<sup>1</sup> *Moll. Ind.*, vol. i, p. 128, 1883, and *Fauna British India*, 1908, p. 168.